

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. ONE YEAR, \$5.00. SIX MONTHS, \$3.00. THREE MONTHS, \$1.50. ONE MONTH, 50 CENTS.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Southern State of the Union. With our friends and subscribers we have a large circulation of our paper, and we are desirous of extending it to every part of the South. We make this appeal to our friends in the South.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE HON. NAT. WOLFE AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.

We have a word to say to Abraham Lincoln. He is the latest appointed Mr. Bramlette to the office of District Attorney, and again to the office of Brigadier General. Suddenly another position, that of Governor of this State, is offered to Mr. Bramlette, and he accepts it, at the solicitation of a Central Committee, now Mr. Bramlette stands on a platform made for him by a party, to that it is now the creed of Mr. Bramlette. We are afraid that somebody has seen, or now is, cheated, and we, who are impartial in this matter, want to call attention to what Mr. B. now says, for what the platform says, he says.

Well, then, Mr. Bramlette, listen to a man who says: Your District Attorney and Brigadier General says (resolution 1) that you have assumed our institutions by startling usurpations of power; not merely by usurpations, but by "insulting" usurpations.

He says (resolution 2) Kentucky will maintain her loyalty against domestic or foreign foes. You and your party, Mr. Lincoln, make the domestic foe; for we know no other that could be pointed at.

He says (resolution 3) that your proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, is unwise, unconstitutional and void. It is so protests all the Union men.

He says that your proclamation, by which you suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and extend martial law over States where war does not exist, is unwarrantable by the Constitution; and that its tendency is to subordinate the civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government; and that you did this under the guise of military necessity; the *maius grata*, Mr. Lincoln.

He further holds the pleasure of the success of the conservatives, *alias* Democrats, *alias* Copperheads, in the free State.

He says, moreover (resolution 11), that the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced (see laws about contrabands), and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State (Mr. B., it is elected Governor), to see to it that, by all constitutional means, this indispensable end shall be maintained. Mark the word "indispensable."

Mr. Bramlette says all this in his platform, upon which he stands squarely, six feet and over, with a weight of 170 or 180 pounds avoirdupois.

Now, we are in search of information. Was Mr. Lincoln cheated in his District Attorney and his Brigadier General? or is the party cheated? or are the people of Kentucky to be cheated? The Southern rights men said we cheated them in 1861.

We don't want Mr. Lincoln to be cheated, we don't want the party cheated, and we don't want the people of this State cheated. They are honestly for the Union men; of them to day, and don't need to be cheated into it. We never intended to cheat anybody in politics, and we know of, and we don't like to be cheated. Did Mr. Lincoln know that the man he appointed to the most responsible office held such opinions of his policy as this platform indicates? or do the party know that Mr. B. advances this platform, for he does not say a word about it in accepting the office? or do the party intend to stand by it themselves either now or hereafter?

We publish this morning an article written by Hon. Greely, of the New York Tribune, the great anti-slavery organ of that State. Greely has still left some appreciation of State rights, and doesn't see how State laws and Constitutions can be safely overridden. Some of his Abolition friends have become deeply offended. They hold it right to abolish slavery anyway, and don't see any difficulty in the process. Greely thinks that State power is a good place of refuge; that it has served him and them a good purpose in times past, and, perhaps, it may do again.

Abolitionists don't see now that the higher law is a two-edged sword. Those in power are apt to forget that they in turn may need the guarantees they are so willing to destroy. Some one said, treat a friend as if he were one day to be your enemy, and your enemy as if he were one day to be your friend. Too selfish for morals this, between individuals, but it is a wise and never-to-be-forgotten lesson applicable to political parties. If you have power over them, better not forget they may one day have power over you. Better not deny any one the protection of laws and Constitutions when we have the power. You may need this protection some day when power slips away.

Greely thinks State rights and State power have protected him and his friends, and they may, perhaps, need it again. So they had better let the right of Kentucky over contrabands in her hands alone. Better not deny the laws of Illinois on this subject. In fact, Greely doesn't see how they can help it.

We think this wise counsel the powers that be had better follow. On principle it is sound, and no other consideration need be urged; but these times necessity, expediency, discretion, are overriding laws and Constitutions; and herein is the point, anything will do whilst the power lasts. Might can make right; but then the power may not last, and what but revenge comes when the power gets up on the other side? So better stick to laws and Constitutions, State and Federal. The Federal Government has no more right to violate State laws and Constitutions than a State has to violate the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It may be thought that Constitutions and laws are not adequate to the present emergency, and that some higher law must be inaugurated—the law of military necessity—to put down this rebellion. Our opinion is, that any violation of Constitutions and laws is inexpedient, and does tenfold more harm than good. Time will prove it.

We publish another letter from Logan county, calling on Judge Underwood to run for Congress in that district. We hope he will consent. We know there is no other Union man than Judge Underwood. He is, moreover, a wise and conservative man, and not acceptable to some Union men owing to his moderation and his tenacity of constitutional restrictions. We don't think the district could elect a better man to Congress. We don't know how he stands on any difference between Union men; but we do know that he can be trusted to do his duty to the Constitution and the Government.

THE UNION—THE STATES—HUMAN RIGHTS—EMANCIPATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE:

Sir: In your journal of this date, after giving the Frankfort Commonwealth an advertisement of two negroes committed to the Jefferson County Jail, and in answer to a letter from a Union man, you have published a statement in your issue of the 1st inst. that there is a number of Union men in my immediate vicinity who do not, because he said in a speech there that he was opposed to coercing the South, and in the same speech, "I am a Southern man." So that the man who assumes to speak for Logan county is not telling the truth when he makes such statements. He says Mr. Grider did not promise the people to do Let us see. He promised a circular, which I have laid away, by comparing it with his subsequent course we see that that statement is also false. Mr. Grider made a great many promises to the people which are not in the circular. One was that "if Kentucky voluntarily broke her bonds she would make a great many more for men and money Mr. Grider did not vote to grant them. The writer then says the Democrat has taken the Union men to task for not promising to the people which are not in the circular. One was that "if Kentucky voluntarily broke her bonds she would make a great many more for men and money Mr. Grider did not vote to grant them. The writer then says the Democrat has taken the Union men to task for not promising to the people which are not in the circular.

Now, I am not of the number of those who hold to the constitutional doctrine lately urged upon your attention by some of your correspondents, I agree with you that the Federal Government has no right, except that which pertains to the war power, to interfere with the rights of the States; and I am happy in the assurance given by Secretary Chase, in his recent letter to the New York Tribune, that he will not "use force to coerce the States, but will use persuasion to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties which are now before us."

But, while I agree with you on the constitutional bearings of the argument, your interpretation of the word "persuasion" is altogether different. I do not believe that it means to use force to coerce the States, but to use persuasion to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties which are now before us.

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# Family Democrat.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Yesterday's "Evening News."]

### Further Particulars of the Great Battle.

### Another Engagement on Monday.

### Gen. Gibbons in Danger of Losing his Position.

### Jackson in Command of the Rebels.

### The Rebels Largely Re-enforced.

### Great Slaughter on both Sides.

### Six Thousand Rebels Captured.

### Return of Gen. Averill's Expedition.

### Whereabouts of Stoneman Unknown.

### Fredericksburg Re-captured by the Rebels.

### The Engagement Still Going on.

### The Arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.

### Great Excitement in Dayton, O.

### Journal Office Destroyed by a Mob.

### Other Buildings Burnt to the Ground.

### Telegraph Wires Cut and a Bridge Destroyed.

### The Latest Foreign Intelligence.

### American Affairs in England.

### The Seizure of English Vessels by Federal Cruisers.

### Debate on the Subject in Parliament.

### Increasing Irritation in England.

### New York, May 6.

### The steamer Australian, from Liverpool 25th.

### The steamer Northern Light is also here.

### The Tribune's correspondent with Hooker, writing at sunrise on Monday, says the rebels are already thundering on our left. It is believed to-day will prove more disastrous to the rebels.

### Over six thousand rebel prisoners have been brought in. They report that Jackson is in command of the rebel army, and that reinforcements have been sent from North Carolina and the Peninsula.

### Our loss is heavy. Gen. Hill is killed.

### Another correspondence with Sedgwick's division, dated Monday morning, says the battle opened at daylight, and is still going on the hill at the extreme left. Gibbons' division of the 21st corps returned to Falmouth last night, and Sedgwick's brigade has come over. All non-combatants are leaving except surgeons. The cracking of musketry ceases, and the rebels are once again being driven on our side of the river to protect the bridge.

### The Times' correspondent with Hooker, writing on Sunday night, says that Gen. Hill and his corps have been ordered to the front, which has been placed on duty again.

### Gen. Averill, with his cavalry command, reported to Hooker on Sunday P. M., having been destroyed the bridge on Orange and Alexandria railroad, and drove Lee and Stuart out of Culpeper. Averill has received instructions to perform further important duty.

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